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Published on SBIR.gov (<https://www.sbir.gov>)

[1. A152-100: Low Cost, Low Temperature Processing, High Use Temperature Composite Material](#)

Release Date: 04-24-2015 Open Date: 05-22-2015 Due Date: 06-24-2015 Close Date: 06-24-2015

There is an emphasis on lightweight systems; however, many armament systems have use-temperatures that exceed traditional organic, composite systems. Specialty polymers can extend the range to 700F, but are expensive and hard to process. High-use temperature composites include pre-ceramic polymers, ceramic matrix and metal matrix composites. All of these are expensive and hard to process. This eff ...

SBIR Army Department of Defense

[2. SB152-006: Compact, Configurable, Real-Time Infrared Hyperspectral Imaging System](#)

Release Date: 04-24-2015 Open Date: 05-22-2015 Due Date: 06-24-2015 Close Date: 06-24-2015

There is a compelling DoD need to create a low cost, compact and reconfigurable infrared imaging spectrometer that can operate in real time, and in a variety of backgrounds and ambient conditions. Hyperspectral imaging (HSI) systems have been fielded for the detection of hazardous chemical and explosives threat materials, tag detection, friend vs. foe detection (IFF) and other defense critical sen ...

SBIR Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency Department of Defense

[3. N152-081: Synthesis and Realization of Broadband Magnetic Flux Channel Antennas](#)

Release Date: 04-24-2015 Open Date: 05-22-2015 Due Date: 06-24-2015 Close Date: 06-24-2015

Significant advances have been made recently in the development of magnetic antennas. These antennas are magnetic duals of electric antennas, which allow them to be mounted directly on an aircraft surface. No frequency-dependent backing-cavities are required, which allows true frequency-independent operations. Flux channels in the form of magnetic rings have been shown to replace vertical elements ...

SBIR Navy Department of Defense

[4. SB152-008: Low Cost Expendable Launch Technology](#)

Release Date: 04-24-2015 Open Date: 05-22-2015 Due Date: 06-24-2015 Close Date: 06-24-2015

There is a compelling DoD need to leverage emerging commercial entrepreneurial and defense technologies enabling lightweight, high-specific-energy liquid-rocket technology. Many established aerospace and emerging entrepreneurial companies are developing new rocket stage technologies that promise to reduce the cost of access to space. The goal of this topic is to leverage these investments to enabl ...

SBIR Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency Department of Defense

5. [N152-082: Design and Produce Millimeter Wave Dipole Chaff with High Radar Cross Section](#)

Release Date: 04-24-2015 Open Date: 05-22-2015 Due Date: 06-24-2015 Close Date: 06-24-2015

Current aircraft radio frequency (RF) chaff is made from aluminum coated glass filaments produced in a continuous strand and then cut to lengths that achieve the desired resonance at frequencies in the 2-18 GHz band. The filaments require a slip coating to prevent end welding of fibers when cut, and to minimize clumping when ejected. The typical chaff cartridge can contain millions of these coated ...

SBIR Navy Department of Defense

6. [N152-083: Synthetic Aperture Radar Approaches for Small Maritime Target Detection and Discrimination](#)

Release Date: 04-24-2015 Open Date: 05-22-2015 Due Date: 06-24-2015 Close Date: 06-24-2015

Traditionally SAR has been used to provide imagery of fixed structures on land. Objects moving in the scene were unfocused and generally not of value. For large vessels at sea in relatively calm conditions, some advanced focusing algorithms are able to provide high quality imagery but are not useful for small vessels with very dynamic movements. For maritime environments, the community has relied ...

SBIR Navy Department of Defense

7. [N152-084: Test and Certification Techniques for Autonomous Guidance and Navigation Algorithms for Navy Air Vehicle Missions](#)

Release Date: 04-24-2015 Open Date: 05-22-2015 Due Date: 06-24-2015 Close Date: 06-24-2015

Many advanced autonomous guidance and navigation algorithms capable of dynamic route re-planning have been developed. The application of such algorithms to Unmanned Air System (UAS) missions has remained limited. This limited application results from multiple factors; however, the greatest obstacle is airworthiness certification. The development of certification methods for these algorithms remain ...

SBIR Navy Department of Defense

8. [DTRA152-001: Radiation Hardened Optoelectronics for Optical Interconnects](#)

Release Date: 04-24-2015 Open Date: 05-22-2015 Due Date: 06-24-2015 Close Date: 06-24-2015

With the dominance of parallel processing, the rise integrated "system on chip" (SOC) architecture, and the continuing need to handle more data more quickly, traditional electronic interconnects are reaching their practical limits. Optical data transfer has already replaced electronic data transfer in long distance applications (km) and shorter distance high bandwidth applications (m-cm) due to ...

SBIR Defense Threat Reduction AgencyDepartment of Defense

[9. DTRA152-002: Materials Development for Enhanced X-ray Detection of Dynamic Material Events Under Fast Loading Rates](#)

Release Date: 04-24-2015Open Date: 05-22-2015Due Date: 06-24-2015Close Date: 06-24-2015

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency's Basic Research Program, Thrust Area 4 - Science to Defeat WMD (weapons of mass destruction), has been supporting research of hard and deeply buried targets including penetration of concretes and geological materials. With new experimental facilities that now couple high intensity and high flux x-ray capabilities with impact drivers (e.g. lasers, gas guns, ...

SBIR Defense Threat Reduction AgencyDepartment of Defense

[10. DTRA152-003: High Performance Computing \(HPC\) Application Performance Prediction & Profiling Tools](#)

Release Date: 04-24-2015Open Date: 05-22-2015Due Date: 06-24-2015Close Date: 06-24-2015

DTRA uses High Fidelity computer codes to investigate weapon effects phenomenology and techniques for countering WMD. End to end High Fidelity simulations in support of the DTRA Agent Defeat Warfighter Capability will require calculations including multiple phenomena that occur in vastly different time scales (μ s to hours). The resulting code run times will be prohibitively long without optimizat ...

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